

Fair; Colder Tonight
and Friday.

The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1909.

PRICE ONE CENT.

STREET IN DESPAIR OVER FILLING OF TREASURY PLACE

Bankers Flock to Taft, Fear-
ing Non-Selection of Man
From New York.

MACVEAGH SEEMS TO BE THE CHOICE

Naming of Secretary May Be
Withheld Until President-
Elect Comes Here.

By JAMES HAY, Jr.
NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Appointed to
be Secretary of the Treasury by the
entire population of the city of New
York, Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago,
now needs only the formal endorsement
of Mr. Taft to make his calling and
election sure.

It was stated this morning on more
or less reliable authority that no an-
nouncement regarding a selection of the
head of the Treasury Department will
be made until after the President-elect
arrives in Washington Saturday.

On the other hand there are many
who still contend that the announce-
ment may be forthcoming this evening
or tomorrow. The uncertainty
has created a highly exciting situation.
Wall street is alternately in despair and
indignation, as it becomes more and
more apparent that a New York man
will not be given the portfolio. As a
matter of fact it can be said that no
man from the Empire State will get the
place.

Mr. Taft, who early this morning got
a new grip on his idea of resting, had
to let go of it. He is surrounded by
high financiers, men who throw millions
of dollars around as if the precious
stuff were mud. The list of visitors
were Isaac N. Seligman, James
Sheffield, and George R. Sheldon.

Bankers in Panic.

Hitherto the bankers of Wall Street
have been content to give advice
about the Treasury job over the tele-
phone or by special delivery letters,
but today they flocked in person and
set forth their opinions in language both
emphatic and wise. But they were not
phenomenally successful. There is still
a prevailing impression that MacVeagh
will be the man selected, and that, if
he is not, some other Westerner will be
the lucky man.

The pressure to get authoritative in-
formation regarding the matter is tre-
mendous. It comes from the brokers,
the bankers, the big financial operators,
the news agencies, and many gentle-
men in various parts of the country
who are sincerely anxious to know
the result.

To all these queries Mr. Taft replies,
with affability, that he is in fact
acquainted with him and that he knows
that the gentleman is a very capable
man. Further than that his conversation
on the subject is limited to a smile which
is lacking in brilliancy.

The other man in New York today
who knows all about the matter is
Frank H. Hitchcock, the next Post-
master General. Surprisingly, it may
seem, Mr. Hitchcock is not communi-
cative about it.

It is understood here that the situa-
tion in Washington is responsible for
the delay in the announcement, but
what that situation is has not been re-
vealed.

Bad for Scribes.

From the newspaper men who are
charged with the duty of ascertaining
how the selection will fall upon come
loud cries of chagrin and annoyance.
They are hot-footing it up and down
Broadway from hotel to hotel, seeking
out politicians who have succeeded in
creating the impression that they know
all about it. Every time word gets
around that a new statesman has blown
in on the Great White Way, a regiment
of newspaper men charges the hotel
which shelters him and comes away
without the desired news.

It seems said that so far Mr.
Taft has let the information of his
choice get to very few persons, and
those who have been gagged with
eloquent silence.

When all is said and done, however,
it seems practically certain that Mac-
Veagh is the lucky man. He is a law-
yer, and, since he stopped practicing,
has been in a big grocery business,
thereby having the opportunity to ac-
cumulate much information about the
law of supply and demand and other
things more or less closely related to
the science of money.

Van Devanter Out.

Judge Van Devanter is admitted to
be out of the running, and there seems
to be no likely man in the field other
than MacVeagh.

The President-elect still has Mr.
Hitchcock in the city and will have
another conference with him this after-
noon. If time can be found for it, the
President-elect will take a walk or an
automobile ride this afternoon, as he
is tired of being cooped up in the house
and is waiting for twelve hours a
day the earnest conversation of gen-
tlemen who are emphatic about what
they think.

WEATHER REPORT.

It will be fair and colder tonight in
the middle Atlantic States, and some-
what warmer Friday in the lower Lake
region, the Ohio valley, and the South.
Storm warnings are displayed on the
Atlantic coast from Delaware Break-
water to Eastport.

The winds along the middle Atlantic
coast will be high westerly, diminishing
Thursday night.

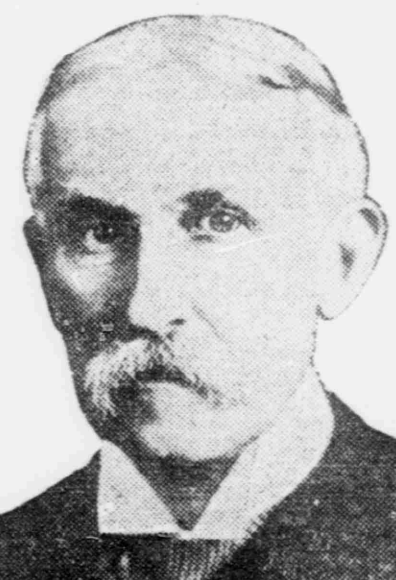
FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Fair, colder tonight; temperature
about 24 degrees. Friday fair; brisk to
high northwesterly winds, diminishing
Thursday night.

TEMPERATURE.

SUN TABLE.

TIDE TABLE.

MAY GET POST



FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,

Talked of for Secretary of the Treas-
ury Under Taft.

AUSTRIA PREPARED TO MOVE HER ARMY

Generals Say They Can En-
ter Belgrade Within
Five Hours.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—Austrian troops
can occupy Belgrade, the Serbian cap-
ital, within five hours after a declara-
tion of war, leading Austrian generals
declared today. Material sufficient to
build four military bridges across the
Danube has been sent to Semlin, across
the river from Belgrade, and the Ser-
bian talk of blocking the Austrians by
dynamiting the Presen bridges is
laughed at here.

Concentrate Flotilla.

Austria's flotilla of war vessels on the
Danube has been concentrated at Mon-
aca.

Reliable information today from Ger-
man and Austrian army headquarters
is to the effect that there is no doubt
that the German troops would be able
to the aid of the Austrians should Italy
attempt to cross the Austrian frontier.

Question of Money.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Whether there
shall be war or peace in the Balkans
has narrowed down to a question of
money, according to the tenor of mes-
sages received here today from the
principal European capitals.

International financiers consider a
"war investment" of the most doubtful
character. There would be no serious
objection to financing a small, localized
struggle, such as a war between Aus-
tria and Serbia alone, but financiers
fear it would be impossible to prevent
a general entanglement with result that
it is impossible to foresee.

The financial situation in Serbia is
declared to be no worse than that in
Austria, Serbia has made impossible de-
mands upon the people of Austria, and
the people of Austria are greatly dis-
contented at the increased taxation, which
was ordered to meet the
exigency of war.

The belief is growing that representa-
tives will ultimately be made at Bel-
grade by European powers that will
sufficiently dampen the Serbian war
spirit, Serbia has made impossible de-
mands upon the people of Austria, and
the people of Austria are greatly dis-
contented at the increased taxation, which
was ordered to meet the
exigency of war.

By demanding what she knows will
not be granted, and recognizing that
a single-handed conflict with Austria
would bring her speedy subjugation,
Serbia's only thought in forcing a con-
flict, in the opinion of English diplo-
mats, is that others will become in-
volved and in the general mix-up she
will be able to emerge with credit to
herself.

It is inconceivable here that the pow-
ers will permit such a situation to reach
the climax.

Not only the judge of no mind to
show consideration for the women,
but the latter were equally determined
not to have consideration shown to
them. They seemed to glory in their
arrest and were elated at being sen-
tenced to prison. The court room was
packed when the trials were called by

TEN MEN CONTROL WORLD'S TOBACCO, DECLARES SMITH

Second Installment of Re-
port on "Combine" Is
Made Public.

FUTURE CHAPTERS WILL DELVE DEEPER

"Trust-Buster" Tells of "Unscrup-
ulous" Means Adopted to
Blot Out Competition.

Ten men absolutely control the en-
tire tobacco and snuff business of
this continent, with the exception
of the manufacture of cigars, and the
colossal trust which they manage has
within the last few years throttled
almost every vestige of real competi-
tion. They have gained their hold
on the trade by the unscrupulous use
of vast sums of money, by deceiving
the public, by resorting to all man-
ner of schemes, and by the fiercest
price-cutting that the commercial
world has ever known.

This, in brief, is the conclusion
reached by Herbert Knox Smith, chief
of the Bureau of Corporations, the
trust-probing end of the Department
of Commerce and Labor. Mr. Smith's
second installment of his report on the
Tobacco trust was made public today,
and in it he deals with the organiza-
tion of the combination, its degree of
control, its growth, and its present
overthrowing position in the trade.
Future chapters of his story, he
writes the President, will handle the
subjects of prices, profits, and com-
petitive methods.

Controlling Interest.

The American Tobacco Company and
its three great subsidiary combinations—
the American Snuff Company, the
American Cigar Company, and the
British-American Company—comprise
some eighty-two subsidiary concerns in
the United States, Cuba, and Porto
Rico, according to the Smith report.
Ten stockholders control 90 per cent
of the stock of the mammoth concern, and
these are: J. B. Duke, president of the
company; A. N. Brady, O. H. Payne,
P. A. B. Widener, Thomas F. Ryan, B.
N. Duke, G. B. Schley, and the estates
of W. C. Whitney and W. L. Perkins.
Twenty-eight directors own nearly 77
per cent of the stock, but for all practical
purposes the ten names mentioned
dictate the policy of the combination,
which represents a total net capitaliza-
tion of \$35,000,000.

The concern controls 82 per cent of
the cigarette business of the country,
77 per cent of the manufactured tobacco
(chewing, smoking, cut, and snuff),
and 90 per cent of the leaf tobacco of
the American Tobacco Company used in
its manufacturing plants 400,000,000
pounds of leaf tobacco.

Plants Absorbed.

"An idea of the absorption of com-
peting plants and of the changes
through combination within the last
decade may be had," says Mr. Smith,
"from the fact that in 1897 the combina-
tion had ten plants, each producing over
20,000 pounds of tobacco or snuff per
year, while there were 243 independent
plants of the same size."

In 1906, on the other hand, the combina-
tion had forty-five plants of this class.
Especially conspicuous was the ab-
sorption of large plants. In 1897 the
combination had eight plants, each pro-
ducing over 1,000,000 pounds of these
products per year, while its competitors
had forty-six such plants. In 1906 the
combination had four plants of this
size and the independent concerns
only seventeen.

One of the favorite plans of the trust,
Mr. Smith says, was to buy up an in-
dependent plant that had made its fair
share of the business, and then, by
dealing with union labor, or by time-
honored squariness to its customers,
and to operate it still as an "independ-
ent," until it was in a position to be
absorbed by the combination.

The cigar branch independent.

The only branch of the tobacco trade
that it has not been able to dominate
is the cigar business and it failed in
that ambition only because the great
cigar makers of Cuba and the West
(Continued on Sixth Page.)

ASSIST IN INSTALLATION SERVICES



CARDINAL GIBBONS,
Speaks at Services.

BAKER-WARNER SUIT COMES TO HEARING

Political Libel Case On
District Race Track
Laws.

Maryland politics of the Sixth dis-
trict and the anti-gambling laws of the
District of Columbia hold a prominent
part in the evidence introduced in Cir-
cuit Court No. 2 this morning, when
Chief Justice Claiborne began hearing
the libel suit for \$50,000 brought by
United States Attorney Daniel W. Baker
against B. H. Warner, of this city and
Montgomery county, Md.

The suit is based upon the successive
publications in a newspaper from March
24 to April 4 last of a series of paid
advertisements signed with various
fictitious names in support of Mr. War-
ner's campaign as Congressional candi-
date from the Sixth district against Col-
onel George A. Pearre. The advertise-
ment particularly at issue was signed
"Lawyer," and is construed by the
complainant's attorneys to suggest that
the money with which Mr. Pearre's
campaign was carried on came from
race-track men.

Frank J. Hogan, associate counsel for
Mr. Baker, in his opening address de-
clared that Mr. Warner was the author
of the book making outside of the dis-
trict, and that he was personally paid
\$100 to the business representative of
the newspaper in which the libelous
statements were published.

Mr. Hogan, in his opening address de-
clared that Mr. Warner was the author
of the book making outside of the dis-
trict, and that he was personally paid
\$100 to the business representative of
the newspaper in which the libelous
statements were published.

The outcome of this test case," said
Mr. Hogan, "for the time being had
but a stop to prosecutions of this char-
acter."

Much trouble was experienced in se-
lecting a jury as both complainant and
defendant are so well known locally.
Mr. Baker is represented by Attorneys
Henry E. Davis and Frank J. Hogan
and Mr. Warner's interests are being
cared for by J. J. Darlington and At-
torney Sullivan.

Speaks at Length.

Senator Burkett spoke at considerable
length on the resolution. He insisted
(Continued on Second Page.)



DR. T. J. SHAAHAN,
New Rector.

SHAHAN INSTALLED UNIVERSITY RECTOR

Cardinal Gibbons Speaks at
Simple Services in Mc-
Mahon Hall.

Cardinal Gibbons presided this morn-
ing at the ceremonies marking the
formal installation of the Rev. Dr.
Thomas Joseph Shaahan, in the office of
rector of the Catholic University of
America. The ceremonies, which took
place shortly before noon in McMahon
Hall, consisted of a series of brief ad-
dresses by Bishop O'Connell, retiring
rector of the university; Dr. Shaahan,
the new rector, and Cardinal Gibbons.

There are no distinctive robes of in-
signia of office attached to the position
of rector of the Catholic University,
and the program required a little more
than half an hour. Following the ad-
dresses, the cardinal and other distin-
guished guests were entertained at
luncheon.

Bishop O'Connell will leave Washing-
ton next Monday for a visit in Rich-
mond, and will start for his new post
in San Francisco about March 7.

Cardinal Gibbons' Address.

In his address this morning Cardinal
Gibbons paid a high tribute to the ad-
ministration of Bishop O'Connell, and
referred to the Wagsman failure sev-
eral years ago through which the car-
dinal said the resources of the univer-
sity were swept away in a day. He de-
clared that Bishop O'Connell had fought
through this crisis in the history of the
university until the institution has not
only been restored to its former foot-
ing, but is on a better financial basis
than ever before.

Cardinal Gibbons exhorted the presi-
dents of the faculties to give their most
sincere support to Dr. Shaahan, and con-
tinued to make the university an insti-
tution of which America could be proud.
He referred to Dr. Shaahan's long as-
sistance in the university.

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PROSECUTOR'S FIRE TURNED ON COOPER; STORY UNCHANGED

Aged Defendant in Carmack
Murder Trial Undergoes
Trying Ordeal.

HOPES OF DEFENSE ARE RESTING ON HIM

But One or Two Corroborative
Witnesses Will Be Called
to Complete Case.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25.—Show-
ing fight when pressed too closely by
the prosecution, Col. Dan Cooper,
charged jointly with Robin Cooper and
John B. Sharp, with the murder of ex-
Senator Edward W. Carmack, under-
went a long siege on the witness stand
today at the hands of his prosecutors.

Attorneys for the defense announced
today that they will prove that Sen-
ator Carmack was armed for twenty-four
hours before he was killed. "There has
been much mystery surrounding the
manner in which he got his pistol and
the story generally credited was that
it was forced on him by one of the
Tennessee reporters just before he left
the office to go home the afternoon he
was killed."

It developed today that the pistol
he carried was given him by Major
W. C. Vertess, a prominent local at-
torney, the Sunday night before the
killing. This was just after the con-
ference between E. B. Craig, through
whom Colonel Cooper sent the message
that if his name were again used in the
Tennessee town would not be big
enough to hold both. Major Vertess
is to be called as a witness to tell why
he gave Senator Carmack the revolver.

Rules Out Editorial.

Judge Hart ruled out an editorial that
appeared in the Lancet, which assaulted
Colonel Cooper. The defendant was
then cross-examined at great length
as to his political career, Attorney
General Fitzhugh characterizing him as
a bolter.

"Didn't you bolt William M. Bate, the
hero of Shiloh, and support the Rep-
ublican candidate for governor, J. H.
Fuzzell?" demanded the attorney.

"I never voted for a Republican in
my life," answered Cooper. "Fuzzell
was the candidate of one faction of the
Democratic party, which was split, and
I supported the other. Both sides claimed
to be regular."

"Did you not demand that Senator
Carmack aid you in opposing Bate and
is not the fact that he did so called him
a damned ingrate?"

"That is a lie," declared Cooper.

He denied he had ever seen the Cox
and Patterson factions in the party and
succeeded in getting them to work to-
gether against Carmack. His cross-
examination was very minute, but he
stuck closely to his original narrative.

Emphatic Denial.

With much emphasis, Colonel Cooper
denied that he had given his sanction
to a statement published in the Ameri-
can on November 10, the day of the
killing, purporting to give his side of
the killing.

He said he saw Mr. Bradford of coun-
sel for the defense, and Mr. Wing, ed-
itor of the American, at the police sta-
tion, and that they read the statement
to him, and asked him to endorse it.
He said he refused, and even refused to
sign a statement that he had read, and
that the statement was to be used ex-
clusively in the American and would
not be used in any other newspaper.

When asked directly if the statement
was true or false, Colonel Cooper re-
plied that he could not say, as he had
never read it. He said he did not know
that Bradford owned stock in the Nash-
ville American, but had heard that he
did.

Cooper Philosophy.

"I have always believed that a man
who keeps a fighting tongue should also
keep a fighting body," was a bit of
the Cooper philosophy, which sheds
some light on the feeling among the
Coopers that Carmack was his course of
criticism of the elder Cooper would
come to but one end—that which
eventually befell him.

Again, when his attorneys interposed
as to the relevancy of certain testi-
mony, Colonel Cooper remarked in pe-
riphery tones:

"Let them ask me any question they
want to, I can explain everything."

Early indications were that the cross-
examination would occupy the entire
day. Judge Hart, however, made it
plain at the outset that it was his in-
tention to eliminate much of the strenu-
ous and unimportant testimony as to
the admissibility of evidence and the
frequent clashes which occupied the
greater portion of the time yesterday.

Threat Against Carmack.

In answer to a question as to what
he meant by his threat against Car-
mack, Cooper said:

"What I meant by saying to Senator
Carmack in my message that if my
name was used again in the Tennessee-
an, the town would not be big enough
to hold us both, was that if he did
not quit I would make public certain
private and public acts of his